Amngements

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN 9.30 10:30 p. m.-Loan Exhibition of Portraits ARREY'S THEATRE-S-King Arthur. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THE ATRE-S In Sight of St. Paul's.

BIJOU THEATRE-S:15—The Night Clerk. BLAKESLEE GALLERY, 34th-st. and 5th-ave.-Portrait

BROADWAY THEATRE-\$:10-His Excellency CARNEGIE HALL S.15—Concert.
CASINO-S.15—The Wizard of the Nile.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S.15—Myles Aroon. DALY'S THEATRE S:15-Miss Pygmation, EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Christopher, Jr. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Gismonda.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trilby. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. GRAND OPERA HOUSE. The Bicycle Girl.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-The Great Diamond HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The Gay Parisians. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Zwei Wappen. KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM 7 p. m. He'ne Menument Fair.

LYCEUM THEATRE 2 S The Prisoner of Zenda. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-1:30-7:30 Benefit for Catholic Orphan Asslum. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Shop Girl.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-S:30-Sins of the Night. STAR THEATRE-S:30-The Year One.

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Merry World.

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#### Business Notices.

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# New-Nork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

#### FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Three Austrian warships recently ordered to prepare for service in connection with he Turkish troubles have sailed for the Aegean. Advices from Cuba are to the effect that he insurgent leaders have ordered the destruction of all sugar plantations found in operation. The Italian Parliament reopens to-day; financial matters will come up for consideration.

DOMESTIC .- A cold wave prevailed in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The young men who wrecked a New-York charged with murder; they pleaded not gullty and were remanded. ==== Governor Morton The Home Market Club, of Boston, held waters without delay. === Alcaeus Hooper, the first Republican Mayor of Baltimore in thirty years, was inaugurated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Calvert Vaux, the landscape architect, mysteriously disappeared. The Tax Commissioners appointed three Republicans and one State Democracy man assessors, to succeed four Tammany officials, Henry Irving delivered a lecture on "Macbeth" efore the students of Columbia College. The Hannigan murder case was summed up on both sides. — A committee from the Iron League conferred with the State Board of Arbitration in regard to the housesmiths' strike

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, colder, with brisk northwesterly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 44%.

Mr. Hooper, the new Mayor of Baltimore, made a good beginning in his inaugural address and laid down principles which, if adhered to, will be greatly to the advantage of the city. while at the same time they will have a powerful tendency to insure permanent Republican control of Baltimore. Mayor Hooper promised that all the departments of the municipal government should be conducted on a strictly business basis, and announced his belief in practical Civil Service Reform. It will require courage and determination on his part to carry out the ideas to which he has proclaimed his adherence, but he will be certain to have the support or not. of all right-thinking citizens who are weary of

No fault can justly be found because the Tax Commissioners have at last got rid of the Tammany Board of Tax Assessors. Since the municipal revolution achieved a year ago there has been in some minds too much tenderness in reference to city employes identified with the there were no good men in the municipal service while Tammany was in power; but there would have been no impropriety in turning out at the earliest convenient moment all those connected with the Tammany organization. Instead, we ing the recent campaign worked openly for the ment. The Tammany Tax Assessors have been kent in office too long.

their actual condition. While recognizing the the advantages that would follow from the plan | Las already had some experience with Patrick which he suggested

The Washington Administration seems at last to appreciate the importance of vigorous measures for the protection of American interests in Turkey. At all events, as the result of Cabinet conferences a decision was reached yesterday to dispatch the cruiser Minneapolis to principles. Some of the streets in question it Smyrna as speedily as possible, and orders to can have to legitimate claim to, for they are that effect were promptly issued. It is expected five days and that she will reach her destination in about three weeks. This sudden change of policy is said to have been caused by appeals from missionary organizations and from many prominent men in favor of an increase of our naval force in Turkish waters. Patriotic Americans will regard it as a sensible change.

A vigorous protest will be presented to the Republican County Committee at its meeting this evening against the high-handed methods of the machine leaders to keep themselves in power by preventing Republicans from enrolling in large numbers, as they would undoubtedly do if the opportunity were given them. The protest will come from the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, which took action on the matter on Monday evening. How far Mr Lauterbach has departed from the letter and spirit of the constitution of the Republican organization is shown in the suggestive contrast presented in another column between the provisions of the constitution and the Lauterbach instructions to the committees which he has empowered to direct the enrolment.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ERRORS. The financial foolishness which has brought distrust and discredit upon the richest Nation on earth is not illustrated more plainly by Secretary Carlisle's speech than by those who appland it. Let us see if they cannot be helped to understand his and their mistake. If the Treasury has a surplus revenue, it must receive more money of some sort than it pays out. In that case, not a dollar in gold can be drawn from the Treasury except by taking a note from circulation, and the notes so surrendered the Treasury has power to accumulate in its vaults until no more gold is drawn. But if the Treasury has a deficit, it must pay out either of gold or of notes more than it takes in, and if it pays notes those may be at once exchanged for gold, so that its entire deficit goes out of the gold reserve. When Secretary Carlisle stated that the Government had to borrow \$162,000,000 in order to maintain its gold reserve, he did not state the fact that the borrowing was made necessary by a great deficiency of revenue, which took out of the Treasury gold or notes, and deprived it of power to maintain its reserve.

When the Nation buys from abroad more than it sells, gold will go out in settlement. About \$50,000,000 has gone this year, because the value of merchandise exported has been about \$31,000, 000 less than the nominal and over \$80,000,000 ess than the actual value of imports. But if the imports had been restricted by a wise and patriotic tariff, as they were for many years, there would be in the long run gold to come in and not gold to go out for payment of balances. In the fourteen years ending with the election of Cleveand in 1802 over \$100,000,000 more gold came in than went abroad, even including all the millons sent to redeem bonds held abroad. In the last three years, besides all the gold brought hither by issuing the \$162,000,000 of bonds partly taken abroad, over \$145,000,000 gold has gone out of the country. When that state of things exists the Treasury reserves are drawn down, just as they are naturally increased when gold is coming into the country.

Thus the same law which restricts imports by adequate duties, and yields an adequate revenue to the Treasury, operates to stop both the outgo Jahez Spencer Balfour and the other dendants, with the exception of Dibley, were und guilty in the Land Allotment Company from the country. That intelligent National pollogart" for to other reason than that these Reicy was broken by the election of 1892. Gold which had been coming in during the month of October went out in November after the election. The Treasury gold reserve, which was Central train were arraigned at Rome, N. Y., 8124,409,657 November 1, just before Cleveland's election, has run down below \$90,000,000 in spite of the borrowing of \$162,000,000, and is running down each week. Those who are incapable of that when this had provoked a storm of indignaits annual meeting. ==== Secretary Herbert understanding such facts as these naturally apordered the Minneapolis to sail for Turkish plaud Secretary Carlisle for saying that the source of peril is the circulation of notes which may be reissued. For fourteen years such notes circulated, and gold did not go out but came in largely, in spite of the payment of \$1,209,700,000 bonded debt, much of it originally held abroad. In three years under a different policy the same notes are alleged to have increased the debt and taken out the gold. The assertion may do for politicians who have been phenomenal failures in finance. It ought to be too absurd for practical business men.

For the sake of clearness, the influence of possibly overrapid debt-paying during the fourteen years, of the mischievous reduction of duties on imports in 1883, and of the large increase in issues of notes under the Sherman act, has been omitted. If the debt payment had been a little more gradual, if the reduction of duties in 1883 had been smaller and less hurtful, the Treasury and the country would have been in stronger position to meet any strain. The issue of silver notes was forced upon the country as the only means of avoiding free coinage of silver, demanded by Secretary Carlisle's party and supported by Secretary Carlisle himself. But in spite of any and all mistakes or difficulties, the fortified with an adequate revenue and reserve down to the hour of President Cleveland's election. The contrast has been so glaring that most of the voters see it, whether Mr. Carlisle does

## A BIG GRAB FOR STREETS.

The people of Brooklyn were on Monday was one of the enterprises of Patrick H. Flynn, are evil-doers of a very simple type. with whose activities in various directions

stitutions, Dr. MacCracken clearly pointed out surrender it is impossible to believe. Brooklyn H. Flynn, and it behooves its officials to make hard-and-fast contracts with him, and see that he is held to them rigidly. Whether the company magnificent scheme or not, it is perfectly plain that it should not be dealt with by the city authorities on anything but the strictest business emphatically not railroad streets, and should never be permitted to become such. For the pany should be compelled to pay liberally. The franchises it seeks are of great value. It would be the height of folly for the city to make a gift of them to the Flynn concern, or to accept a trifling sum as compensation for the large privileges it seeks.

The details of the movements and plans of county organization for the coming year in the by which it is proposed to accomplish this result. They are so brazen and audaclous that they have already awakened the anger and indignation of the great body of Republicans who have the welfare of the party at heart and are solicitous for its success; and we are glad to know that steps have been taken to defeat the infamous conspiracy. But the important circumstance has to be reckoned with that Lauterbach and his associates are now in control of the machinery of the enrolment and the primaries, and will not shrink from resorting to the most unscrupulous means for retaining it. They have already disclosed that purpose. With this advantage in their favor the issue may be doubtful, however great may be the majority opposed to their domination. Indeed, from present appearances, unless there is an unusual demonstration on the part of earnest Republicans, they will succeed. To defeat them the party in this county must be thoroughly aroused to its duty. For this is an emergency not less important than any that has confronted the party for many years in State and Congressional elections.

To realize what the re-election of Mr. Lauterbach to the presidency of the County Committee would mean to the Republican party of this county-to its internal harmony, its capacity for useful work and its hopes for future success; or what it would mean to the cause of municipal reform, to which the party has deliberately committed itself-it is only necessary to glance at the salient points in his brief career as a political leader. It will be remembered that with his selection as temporary chairman of the committee in January of this year, without waiting to be elected permanent president, he began to stir up dissension and strife by an attack upon those who had supported another candidate, which was not only in extremely bad taste, but so grossly offensive that some of the best and truest Republicans in the organization rose up and left in disgust. From that time forward he lost no opportunity to abuse and defame not only all who were connected with the municipal administration elected by Republican votes, but prominent and influential Republicans, whose only offence was that they desired the Republican Legislature at Albany to pass laws in far therance of the Reform movement in this city for which the voters by 45,000 majority had expressed their desire. It will be remembered that early in April he issued a defamatory circular, attacking well-known and influential Republicans as "ambitious and envious men." who heart" for no other reason than that these Re- ward rush toward ruin. to the Legislature for the enactment of laws in

the interest of municipal reform. It will also be remembered that he persuaded the Republican State Committee, or rather its executive officer, to indorse the scandalous circular and send it out through the State. Also tion, he made a cowardly sneak, and pretended to the County Committee, before whom he had been called to account, that he did not intend to issue the circular as an official document. but only as his individual utterance. It may also be recalled that during Mr. Lauterbach's entire administration of the office of president of the County Committee he has been more officials for not giving him patronage than against Tammany, or the traditional opponents of Republicanism, for any cause whatever. His whole course has been factional and mischievous. No man's was ever more so. We leave aside his subserviency to his client, Mr. Platt; bis a mischief-maker and factionist, as a disturber of the peace, a stigma upon the reputation and a hindrance to the success of the Republican party, Edward Lauterbach has no more business to be president of the Republican County Committee than his Satanic Majesty has to preside over a conference of Liberal Christians.

## EDUCATION IN TRAIN WRECKING.

The four persons who wrecked the New-York National policy of Protection kept the Treasury | Central train near Rome on Tuesday morning are not boys. Their act was not the mad freek of children, such as we are now and then called erime of young men old enough to know the longed to their deed. They were determined brought face to face with what cannot truth- two weeks, while waiting for the watch which fully be characterized as anything but a gigantic was set after their first tampering with the rails grab by a trolley railroad company, which pre- to be removed. In the hope of plundering the sented a petition to the Aldermen for the priv- train they hurled it into the ditch and sacrificed flege of laying tracks and operating cars on several lives, so adding murder to their other scores of streets in all parts of the city. It can offences. Their almost inconceivable depravity the new company, with a comprehensive name, will suffer the just penalty of their crime. They

Yet they are not old criminals led by progres-Brooklyn people are tolerably familiar. That a sive offences into an attitude of warfare on sohave seen men retained in their places who dur- ly; that a trolley road is already in operation on munity such as developed the notorious bandits a parallel street only a block away; that certain of the plains. The young men were not in waht. success of the Tammany ticket. That is not thoroughfares have been supplied with good nor is there any evidence that they came from what the people intended when they voted last payements with the expectation that they would criminal stock with inherited vicious tenden- "the chief city of the Union, and not at all comyear to eject Tammany from the city govern- be reserved for traffic by vehicles other than cies. One of them at least appears to have been cars—none of these considerations seem to have reared under gentle influences, and to have been had any effect upon Flynn and his associates, the object of the care of a worthy father, with that it be reorganized as the "Library of Muexcept to lead them to include such streets in whose sorrows all will sympathize. The tele- nicipal Records and References," to contain or-In an address in Washington yesterday Chan- their general scheme. The proposal to turn over graph states that all four are intelligent young cellor MacCracken, of the University in this streets like Classon-ave., Sixth-ave, and Monroe-men. What congenital predilection to evil a city, outlined a plan for the classification of st. to a grasping railroad company could only Lombroso might discover in them we do not American universities, colleges and schools, be justified on the ground of imperative public know. Perhaps each was the one bad boy among which will command the thoughtful attention necessity; and no such necessity can be shown ten thousand, whom no training, no influence,

colleges and classify them with reference to cerned, it apparently expects to get the right to exploits of the James brothers. That book alone confiscate these streets as a free gift. That the did not bring about the wreck, but that book limited power of the Government over such in- Board of Aldermen will consent to any such reveals the young men, and tells the type to which they belong. Dwelling in a civilized and Christian community, they grow up worshipping the outlaw, gloating over dishonorable adventure and covetous of wealth, however gained. It may be said that this is the boyish taste for intends to build on all the streets included in its excitement which gratifies itself, whatever parents may do. But what an indictment is it of education to say that it has no stimulant to the youthful imagination, no outlet for activities to offset such appeals! At some point in their lives it would seem as if a nigher ideal of exploits than wrecking mail trains might have found lodging in these young men's minds. It did not. The annais of crime fired their blood. They made themselves outlaws in mere bravado, There appears to have been no other serious motive; for they did not take even elementary precautions to hide their tracks.

This kind of criminal is constantly being edu cated. He may not wreck trains. He may only wreck himself. He is the victim of vicious publications. When he should be dreaming over noble remances, filling his mind with high ideals, he is invited in Imagination to consort with criminals and admire their ways. His mind and passions are early inflamed with impure writings. Under the name of history and news and realistic literature thousands of American youth to-day are having just this training. Publishers dress the records of crime and shame in various virtuous disguises, but their sole and only object is to make unclean profit by appealing to all the worst instincts of unformed natures. We have not yet found a way to protect children from contamination. Yet we wonder at outbreaks of youthful crime.

THE SULTAN'S LETTER. Abdul Hamid's letter to Lord Salisbury is unique. The chronicles of royalty and the records of diplomacy may be searched in vain for precedent or parallel. For a monarch to write a political letter to a fellow-sovereign, or to some great dignitary of his own court, is unusual. But this one has written to a Minister of a foreign and not now friendly court. And such a letter! It is an appeal for mercy; a request that Lord Salisbury will make a public speech in the Sultan's behalf, and use his influence toward a relaxation of the pressure Great Britain and the other Powers are putting upon the Porte. There never was anything like it in the world before.

The first fact suggested by this extraordinary document is, of course, that its writer is in a desperate plight. Were that not so, he would not have written it. But after that, what? Is the appeal to be granted? Shall the Powers withdraw and let the Turkish Government take its own course? We think not. We most decidedly trust not. We have no sympathy with the Radical prints of London, which make this letter mere occasion for reviling its writer with all the billingsgate at their command. We are inclined to agree with those more temperate and judicious journals which see in the Sultan's letter a frankness and a pathetic dignity which none the less call for sympathy because they are mistaken and ineffectual. This extraordinary procedure is just one more evidence of

Abdul Hamid's desire to do well. But and this is the all-important point-it is equally strong evidence, absolutely convincing evidence, of his inability to govern his Empire aright, and of his inability even to see and to understand the root of the trouble. He says he will execute the reforms; he will place the paper containing them before him, and see that every article is put in force; to this he gives his word of honor. Well, we are willing to believe trying to execute the reforms for the last two eres continue and increase. The Sultan's own officers and troops disobey his orders. Every part of the Empire is falling into chaos. And earnest promises, is helpless to check the down-

He is surrounded by a throng of the most corrupt courtiers in the world. They flatter him, and lie to him, and substitute their will for his throughout the Empire. They tell him, and he believes, that there have been no massacres, but merely suppressions of revolts, and that the Armenians are responsible for all the trouble that has occurred. How can he help himself? He cannot personally go to Sassoun and to Aleppo and to Diarbekir and to every scene of trouble in the Empire. He must trust his Ministers and Governors and other agents, and if they betray him, what can be do? That they have betrayed him is certain. The represent atives of the Powers, of America as well as of clamorous in his denunciations of Republican Russia and France and Great Britain, are convinced, from personal observation, that the very worst tales of wanton massacre and outrage fall short of revealing the whole dreadful truth. Amid such circumstances, for the Powers to take one backward step would be a crime, which no faith in the Sultan's good intentions nor symrank reputation as a lobbyist, his ambition to be pathy with his evident distress could palliate. United States Senator, and simply say that as | Lord Salisbury's comment on the letter was a true one. "The results of long years of error "must be paid for, and the cruel law is that those | to sit on it. "who will pay are not those who were originally "guilty of the offence." Abdul Hamid may not be guilty of the offences of the Kurds, or of the knaveries of Hassan and Fahkri. But there is no escaping the relentless law that he must nav the penalty. That is Kismet.

# THE CITY LIBRARY.

That there is such a thing as the City Library age citizen knows nothing and cares nothing upon to chronicle. It was the deliberate, fiendish about. If the fact is ever brought to his attention, it is not in such a way as to make any nature of what they did, fully to realize the harm | serious impression on his mind. This is due to they were plotting and the punishment that he the circumstance that the City Library has rarely been placed in charge of a competent perenough to hold their purpose in mind for nearly son and that little pains have been taken to make it what it ought to be. The indications of a change of policy in this respect are, thereed a committee of competent citizens to inquire into the condition of the library and to suggest a policy as to its future management. This committee consisted of General James Grant Tammany regime. This does not mean that have caused no surprise when it appeared that is manifest, and it may be assumed that they Wilson, Edward F. De Lancey, Charles B. Todd, William L. Stone and Isaac Townsend Smith, and their report was handed in two or three citement it failed to receive the attention which street is used for residence purposes exclusive- ciety, nor have they grown up in a lawless com- it merited, but we hope and believe that it will be taken up for official action hereafter.

The committee reported that it found the library "in a condition highly discreditable to "parable to the reference libraries of other cities dinances and proceedings of the Common Council and other records relating to the city, New-York State documents, municipal ordinances, charters, records, etc., of every considerable city in this country and Europe as far as procurable, works

committee consisting of the president of the New-York Historical Society, the president of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Soclety, and the senior Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, and that the librarian should hold office during life or good behavior, unless incapacitated by age. The custom has been to regard the office as a suitable one for some member of Tammany Hall who was satisfied with a small salary and no work. Only once that we recall was an effort made to secure a thoroughly competent man for the place, and that was nearly twenty years ago, when Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard consented to take charge of the library. But under the conditions then existing it was impossible even for him to do much toward making it what it should be.

A good opportunity is now offered for rescuing the library from the lamentable state into which it has fallen, and making it worthy of the city and a valuable possession. Certainly it is worth while to save the records of the city from the "deplorable condition" in which they were found by the Mayor's committee. Some of the old records are of great value, and, in the judgment of the committee, should be either printed or carefully copied on the typewriter. Mayor Strong is of the opinion that the Legislature should be asked to pass a bill permitting the copying of mutilated records, and also providing a proper place for the library, as its present quarters are inadequate. It is to be hoped that the suggestion in reference to the selection of the librarian may be adopted, so that the office can be removed from the category of political spoils; and then a sufficient salary should be provided to enable the city to secure the services of a competent man for the place. The City Library is now a shabby and almost worthless institution. It is capable of being made of large use and benefit, and Mayor Strong may well do all in his power to bring this about.

Republican Inquirer: We regret that we can not inform you where you can enroll next Saturday night. That is a carefully guarded secret which in the interest of our readers we have been trying to discover, but we learn that it is a private concern of Mr. Edward Lauterbach and some of his friends, and none of the Republican public's business.

Several years ago when a serious accident occurred in the Fourth-ave, tunnel through a failure on the part of an engineer to see a danger signal there was a strong impression produced in the popular mind that some method of giving audible signals should be devised to meet such emergencies. The importance of this is emphasized once more by the collision between two trains on the Brooklyn Bridge. In a dense fog like that which prevailed on Tuesday morning it is almost impossible for signals that appeal to the eye alone to be seen. But no weather conditions could interfere with signals appealing to the ear. Audible signals, if not more trustworthy than visual ones, would at least supplement the latter in a valuable way. It is true that in the case of trains on the Bridge when attached to the cable it is virtually impossible for a collision to take place, since the trains are bound to be a certain distance apart; the element of danger is introduced when a train is halted near one of the stations, and it is here that sound signals would demonstrate their importance in thick weather. The Bridge Trustees are not hospitable to new ideas, but this is one that they may well ponder

The verdict of the New-York Yacht Club Committee which is to inquire into the truth of the Dunraven charges will be unhesitatingly accepted on this side of the Atlantic, and it is difficult to see how Englishmen of fair minds can refuse to abide by it. The investigation will be an impartial one. All we want is the facts, and everybody concerned ought to want all the facts.

If the Aldermen of this town want to display a flag of their own during the time when they are in session in the City Hall, we do not suppose any one will object seriously, unless it be on the now further from success than ever. The massa- ground of establishing a precedent. Suppose that some other Board-say the Board of Estimateshould in the future want to enjoy the same privilege during its meetings; there might be some Abdul Hamid, with all his good intentions and danger of a collision between ensigns. The powers of the Aidermen have been much reduced in recent years, and they can be pardoned if they think they can add to their dignity by displaying a flag of their own. It is a harmless bit of busi-

> There has been no real danger of a water famine in New-York City this year, and whatever danger did exist has been dissipated by the recent rains. The city will begin the winter in good condition so far as its water supply is con-

Since Justice Neu's decision in favor of the trolley companies on the fender question there has been a startling increase in the number of trolley accidents on the other side of the East River. That it is a case of cause and effect we do not undertake to say, but the fact that three persons were knocked down and badly hurt on Saturday is at least suggestive. Every trolleycar ought to be provided with a fender that will work, not merely when on exhibition, but when in actual use. If the companies were in earnest on the subject they would find one or invent one, without waiting for action by the courts, Boards of Aldermen or the Legislature.

When the Grand Jury sat on the Bridge the Trustees scoffed. A Coroner's jury is now going

## PERSONAL.

Boston papers announce that the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of that city, has decided to decline the call to the University Church, Chicago, recently given to him, and will continue as pastor of Tre-mont Temple.

tust sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco. He returned recently from Europe, where he went to secure recruits for missionary work in his diocese. four Sisters, all belonging to the Order of the Paris. The Sisters go to the convent in Honolulu, where they will be engaged as teachers, and the Brothers will take up their stations on the leper island of Molokai. One of the party is Father Pamphile Damien, brother to Father Joseph Damien,

Pamphile Damien, brother to Father Joseph Damien, who, while laboring among the lepers at Molokai six years ago, contracted the disease and died. Now his brother goes to take up his unfinished work. He will be stationed at Kalawao, Molokai, where his late brother lived and built a church. Father Pamphile will be in charge of this same church, and administer to the religious wants and physical comforts of the suffering lepers about him. He will live there permanently.

A tablet has been erected in the chapel of Girard College, Philadelphia, to commemorate the heroism of Stephen Girard, the founder of the college, dur-ing the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. It is expected that M. Kotzebue, the new Russian

Minister to the United States, will assume his official functions in Washington in a few weeks. His full name is Ernest Charles Kotzebue. cousin of Prince Cantacuzene," says "The Washington Star." "and, like many other members of the His family is one of prominence in the Baltic Russian naval officer. He made a voyage around the world in 1838, and was one of the earliest foreigners to enter Japanese territory. Minister Kotzebue is a privy counsellor and chamberlain, and has been stationed at Würtemberg for many years. He was originally intended for the naval service of Russia, and was, in fact, a midshipman on the whileh will command the thoughtful attention of educators. At present the National Commissioner of Education is bound to accept the reports which he receives, and educational institutions are therefore rated according to their own estimates of themselves, and not according to any fixed standard posses that the Commissioner shall be authorized to make inquiries regarding universities and

posts. He was in 1892 Councillor to the Embassy in France, and his last mission was as Russian Minister to the Court of Wirtemberg. It is under-stood that his wife will not accompany him to Washington at first. He will, however, bring with him his only son, who will act as his private secre-tary."

Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskeges (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, staying at the Grand Union Hotel for a few days.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Bill" Smith, the famous Adirondack guide, is in excellent health, in spite of the fact that a paper in this city printed a column oblinary of him the "Bill" says that though the writer other day. "done" the work well, he was too blamed pre-

Green—They tell me you write for "The Comet."
Gray—Yes, sir, and my writings are read more than the writings of all the other men on the paper combined.
Green—So? What do you write?
Gray—The head lines.—(Boston Transcript.

The coming coronation of the Czar and Czarina of Russia at Moscow is to be conducted on a most magnificent scale. Hundreds of thousands of doilars are to be spent in connection with it in the old "City of Emperors." The peasantry and the people are not to be forgotten. The court chamberlain empowered to make all arrangements, the other day gave an order for 15,000 kegs of mead, which are to be distributed among the people in accordance with traditional usage at Russian coronations.

He Approved the Recipe.—"Do you know, dear," said Mr. Hunnimune, "that I like the way you said Mr. Hunnimune, "that I like the way you make a Welsh rabbit?"
"Why, Charley! she exclaimed; "you know you couldn't eat the last one."
"Yes. And I want you to make 'em all just like it. Whenever I eat Welsh rabbit I have indigeation."—(Washington Star.

"The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph" quotes J. R. Shepard, a prominent citizen of Nameless. Ga., as explaining how the place came by its title. Mr. Shepard said that originally various names were sug gested to the Postoffice Department, but objection was made on one ground and another. He added "At last I sat down and wrote out a list of several hundred names, and told them if they could not find one on the list to suft them the office would remain nameless, for I had suggested every name I had ever heard of. In due time the answer came back, 'Let it remain Nameless,' and ever since that time it has had that name, which, while a little odd, is not such a bad name after all."

Lad of Ten-I say, pa, what is the meaning of these numbers at the bottom of every picture? Look at this one, Shakespeare, 153." Perplexed Father (who has never been in a gal-lery before)—Oh!—ah!—I expect that is his telephone number.—(Humoristiche Blätter.

It is already certain that the negro exhibit in the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition at Nashville next year will be very complete. J. C. Napier, a prominent negro of Nashville, has been appointed chief of the exhibit by the directors. He was for a number of years a member of the Nashville City Council, and served on important business committees in that body. He was State Commissioner of the New-Orleans Exposition in 1881. He has practised law before the Nashville bar for several years most successfully and has won the respect of the entire fraternity. He has made money and acquired

The Editor of "The Basis" plucked a ripe peach from a seedling tree upon his premises at Mayville, N.Y., on November 4. It was a freesante, of good size, and of fine quality. It was the first the tree had borne, and was picked two weeks after a snow had fallen more than a foot in depth. The snow had claim more than a foot in depth. The snow had claim to the leaves and so packed about this peach as to priserve it from the frost that followed. A peach of this quality, ripening so late in the season, would be a distinct addition to our present list of fruits. It is possible, however, that this may be a freak, the product of a belated bud which escaped the severe frosts of last May.—(Albion W. Tourgee in The Bas.s.

In the present disturbed condition of the Turk sh Empire it is gratifying to learn that the work of Robert College, Constantinople, was prosecuted during the last year without interruption. At the commencement in June fifteen students were graduated, and the closing exercises took place presence of an orderly assembly of 1,700 people. For the first time in the history of the college the Turkish newspapers of the following day contained long and very complimentary notices of the exer cises, and the Christian papers in various languages gave from one to three full pages to them. The general health of the city was last winter exceptionally bad, but in the college there was no serious illness. The report of President Washburn to the trustees, whose annual meeting was held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., states that "the prospects for the coming year are unexpectedly good. There are 210 students in actual attendance, which is more than we have had for a number of years." He adds: "If we can only find the means to go ward and not fall behind other educational institutions in Turkey and Bulgaria, there is no reason wider and deeper than in the past. The foundations have been well laid. We have won the sympathy we shall maintain our position if able facilities in the way of buildings and prodent of the Board of Trustees, the Rev. Dr. E4ward B. Coe secretary, and William C. Sturges, of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, treasurer.

in Henry County, this State, some years ago a young woman who was suing her former sweetheart for breach of promise was put on the witness stand, and the lawyers as usual began making all sorts of inquisitive interrogatories. "You say, remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?" "Yessir," was the reply with a hectic flush. "How close?" "Close enough so's one cheer was all the sittin room we needed." "And you say be put file arm apound your wist." one cheer was all the sitth room we horseld "And you say he put his arm around your wilst." No, I didn't." "What did you say then?" sail he put both arms aroun' me." "Then what "He hugged me." "Very hard?" "Yep, he did. a hard that I came purty near hollerin right out "Why didn't you holler?" "Cause." "That's answer. Be explicit, please. Because what "Cause I was afterd he'd stop."—(Chicago Post.

## MADAME CALVES RE-ENTRANCE.

The performance which took place at the opera last night was one that must frequently have obcupled the anticipatory fancy of New-York's opera Madame Calvé returned to our stage, and returned in the character with which she is most cosely identified in the popular mind the world over. We saw and heard her again as Carmen. She was not entirely the old vision, or rather she was that vision and a little more, for (alas that the verities of historical record demand that it be said!) Mm-Calve is stouter than she was when she left us two that crowded the vast theatre who were inclined to George W. Cable, the novelist, spoke on "The bewall that circumstance there can have been none Moral Utility of the Novel" on Monday evening at the United Church of New-Haven. that the loss in bodily symmetry had been accom-Hishop Ropert (Roman Catholic), of Hawaii, has panted by a loss in artistic skill or love tress of just sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco. He voice. In fact, to place on record the most striking and significant demonstration of the evening it must be said here at the outset that as a singer, He brought back two priests, four Brothers and pure and simple. Mme. Calvé never before appeared in New-York in so bright a light as she did Sacred Heart, the mother house of which is in last night. There was an indescribable lusciousness treatment of dramatic nuance were such as to make the ordinary terms of praise seem like an impertinence. As for her impersonation of the character, from the beginning it challenged amazement because of its freedom from conventionality, its vitality, its freshness and spontanelty. It seems impossible for this woman, as much a born actress

vitality, its freshness and spontaneity. It seems impossible for this woman, as much a born actress as she is a born singer, ever to imitate or repeat herself or anybody else in a scene. Every time her performance is a new creation, which reflects thoughts, moods, feelings that are the product of the moment. To her the character presents itself in all the subtle phares which exist in human nature, and these she exhibits in all their variety, but always with a spontaneity which each time carries a new charm with it. At times she shows the seductive anniability of the character almost to the forgetting of its essential victousness; pext its sensualism becomes dominant, and anon, we see its moral depravity presented almost as forcibly as it is in the novel from which the librettists derived their book.

The audience last night for a reason that was not altogether explicible seemed chary of its approval, but this was probably due to the fact that the representation was not on a high plane of excellence as a whole. M. Maurel, who appeared for the first time here in the character of Escamillo, though enthusiastically greeted on his first entrance, was exceedingly unsatisfactory vocally, as might have been expected, for last season his volce was wofully lacking in vitality and resonance. The Toreador song received only a respectful hand and scarcely deserved that, a singular incident in a performance of "Carmen," but one that can be looked upon without regret by all who appreciate the tawiriness of that plece of musical claptrap, the one defect in a work that is all aglow with youthful genius. In the Don José of the evening, a new-comer named Lubert, the public made the acquaintance of a conventional operatic tenor, who takes a serious view of his office, sings and acts earnestly, but lacks the things which create a sympathetic interest between artist and public. So he could do nothing to create the gladsome excitement upon which it was supposed the performance would float. How different everything would have been had